The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,405—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Subscription or one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

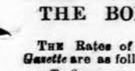
Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
ARCOT	2622	200	P. M. Barke...	16th Jan. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHANDA 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P., (Commander C. M. H. Day, on SATURDAY, the 11th January 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allepppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 963 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. [illegible] on THURSDAY, the 9th January, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 9th January 1879 at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 13th January 1879, at 10 a. m, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 320	Rs. 240	Rs. 80	Including Wine.
Suez	360	220	90	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	260	120	
Beyrout	425	320	125	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	520	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	550	320	140	Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
SUMATRA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. POLLUCE, Capt. G. Ragusin, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 31st January 1879.

Rates of Passage money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. ZANNI,
Agent A. R. Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Samson House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 20th Oct., 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(e) KASHGAR	2621	450	E. I. Baker	15th Jan.
— HYDASPES	2924	450	D. Runnoldson	29th do.
(e) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th do.
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	3rd Feb.
(e) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	10th do.
— SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	17th do.
(e) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	24th do.
— VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	3rd March
(e) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th do.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(e) MIRZAPORE	3765	600	A. Parish	24th do.
— CATHAY	2982	450	R. D. Dundas	31st do.
(e) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

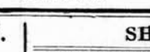
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	200	C. Fraser	21st Jan. 1879
BOKHARA	2932	400	J. Orman	4th Feb, 1879
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	11th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3333	500	N. Stewart	31st Jan. 1879.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	28th Feb. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA.

THE Steamer COLUMBIA will sail as above on the 29th January 1879.

For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—A SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried.

Bombay, 20th December 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P., Captain J. VEREL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 18th instant.

She has a full Poop and her Saloons and State Rooms are on Deck.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 Horse Power.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 31st Instant.

Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.;
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. EUROPEAN,
2,708 Tons, 350 Horse Power,
TO SAIL ON THE 31st INSTANT.

THIS Steamer will be despatched as above. Her Saloons and State Rooms are all on Deck.

For passage, &c. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE

VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, SITUATE AT No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT.

Under Instructions from the Legal Heirs and representatives of the Estate of Cursetjee, the widow of the late Ardaseer Dadabhoy Sawyer.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 9th day of January 1879, at 4 p. m., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with messuage, tenement, pucka built dwelling house with 3 stories, situate, lying and being in Oak Lane within the Fort walls of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 224 1-0 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 1, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards east by the house of the late Nusserwanjee Dinshawjee Sawyer, on or towards the west by the house of Edoljee Ruskomjee Bomanwalla, on or towards the north by the Oak Lane, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Nusserwanjee Dinshawjee Sawyer.

The above property is now in the occupation of Mr. Bomanjee Ookerjee Cassinath and other tenants, its monthly rental is Rs. 140, It is sold by the consent of all parties concerned, and with the view to a distribution of the estate.

For title deeds, conditions of sale, and plan of the property, may be seen by applying to Mr. Cawasjee Shapoorjee Mehta, at his office in Church Gate Street, opposite the *Times of India*, or to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 9th January 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.,

6 bales papers.
1 six inch plunger pump complete.
4 Treadle's sewing machines.
Oil account of Hajee Vunee Hajee Khumesa.
H V H K J S 1/3. 3 cases ball thread ex SS Atalanta.
" 2 cases fancy goods ex SS Alabama.
" 2 cases ball thread ex SS Afghan.

A quantity of household furniture of a gentleman who left the Presidency, the same consists of blackwood dressing and washing tables, chairs, bedstead, clothes press, towel horses, dressing glasses, commode, &c.

Auction sale old wheels, springs, and iron work of contractors, ballast wagons, and steel flies.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores compound, No. 3, Byculla, the wheels, springs, and iron works of about 44.

Contractors ballast wagons as they now lie.

Also a quantity of old cast steel flies.

Further particulars can be had at the Stores Office, Byculla.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th January 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS

BILLIARD TABLES AND ACCESSORIES of the very best description, always in stock.

Printed Price Lists on application.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay,
and 41, Bentick Street, Calcutta.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. FLOWER'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

FROM 15th February, "THE WILDERNESS" at MALABAR HILL, at present occupied by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and previously by W. G. Hall, Esq.

From 1st February, a BUNGALOW at MALABAR HILL, at present occupied by John S. Born, Esq. Rent very moderate.

From 1st February, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on the VICTORIA ROAD, BYCULLA, at present occupied by C. Mathews, Esq.

From 1st February, a BUNGALOW in NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA, near the Tramway Lines and the Railway Station, at present occupied by James Morris, Esq., C. E. Rent Rs. 100.

A small BUNGALOW in LOVE LANE, BYCULLA. Rent Rs. 40.

A Commodious BUNGALOW on the BABOOLA TANK ROAD, lately the Foundling Home. Rent Rs. 150.

A BUNGALOW at MAZGAON for Rs. 100.

The UPPER PART of a BUNGALOW at MAZGAON for Rs. 60.

A BUNGALOW at FALKLAND ROAD, lately the Female Workshop. Rent moderate.

EXTENSIVE PREMISES at GIRGAON, lately Messrs. Collett and Co.'s Coach Factory. Rent moderate.

A newly built Commodious Upper-storied HOUSE in MIDDLE COLABA, suitable for two families. It has two separate entrances, plenty of stabling and servants' rooms, and commands extensive land and sea views. Rent moderate.

A BUNGALOW on the westerly side in MIDDLE COLABA. Rent Rs. 150.

Two other BUNGALOWS in MIDDLE COLABA for Rs. 100 and Rs. 175.

An entire HOUSE in RAMPART ROW, lately the Offices of the P. and O. Company. Rent moderate.

The entire Commodious and Airy BUILDING in ELPHINSTONE CIRCE, known as Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Offices. Each Floor will be let separately if required.

OFFICES in MEADOW STREET, vacated by Messrs. Polly and Co.

OFFICES in APOLLO STREET, vacated by Messrs. Macfarlane and Gilbert.

From 1st February, OFFICES in CHURCH GATE STREET, at present occupied by Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Esq., Solicitor. Rent moderate.

OFFICES opposite the Bombay Bank, vacated by Messrs. R. L. Southern and Co. Rent Rs. 75.

A COOL OFFICE in RAMPART ROW for Rs. 225.

An OFFICE in HORNBY ROW, next door to Mrs. Hunt's. Rent Rs. 90.

THREE RESIDENCES in HORNBY ROW for Rs. 90, 90 and 80.

A RESIDENCE in FORBES STREET, above Messrs. Rogers and Co's. Rent Rs. 80.

A RESIDENCE next to Messrs. James Madden and Co's. Rent Rs. 70.

TWO RESIDENCES in APOLLO STREET for Rs. 100 and 150.

A RESIDENCE in CHURCH LANE for Rs. 60.

CHEAP RESIDENCES at GRANT BUILDINGS.

Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

MATHERAN.

THE undermentioned HOUSES are TO BE LET at Matheran for the ensuing Season.

Roberston's Bungalow	Rs. 800
Hermitage	„ 800
Castle Hill	„ 700
Walker's Bungalow	„ 400
Springwood	„ 500
The Bee Hive	„ 600
Rozario Cottage	„ 600
The Styke	„ 600
The Wilderness	„ 500
Harrison House	„ 500
Caprera	„ 500
Wadia Lodge	„ 500
Florence Lodge	„ 400
Mary Lodge	„ 500
Barr Cottage	„ 500
Arnould Lodge	„ 500
Ewart Lodge	„ 400
Craigie Burn	„ 400
Sunny Side	„ 200

For Plans of Houses, Lists of Furniture, and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
HOUSE AGENT,
4, HUMMUM STREET.

LOCKETS,
GOLD AND SILVER.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.

FOR SALE by PRIVATE BARGAIN by Messrs. GLOVER and Co., at the Prince's Dock, Bombay, SURPLUS PLANT as follows:—

Fixed and Portable Engines from 6 H. P. to 40 H. P.; Mortar Mills, 6 feet, 7 feet, and 8 feet pans; Grinding Mills; Turned Wrought Iron Shafting and Pulleys of sizes; Timber of all sizes, suitable for shoring, &c.; Centrifugal Pumps from 3 inches to 10 inches diameter; Hand Pumps, single and double action; Mortar Carts, Water Carts, Iron Tanks, Picks, Powrahs, Shovels, Corrugated Iron Sheds, Inspectors' Moveable Offices, Derrick and Travelling Cranes, Crab Winches, Pile Driving Machines, &c.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HAMBURG.

DIRECTORS.

Messrs. John Berenberg Gossler and Co.
Messrs. H. J. Merck and Co.
T. Lacisz, Esq.
A. E. Schmidt, Esq.
Carl Woermann, Esq.
MANAGER.
Clemens Terger, Esq.

CAPITAL RMV. 4,500,000 exclusive of Reserves.

BALANCE SHEET of 31st DEC. 1877.

LIABILITIES.

Capital	Rmv.	4,500,000 —
Capital Reserve		301,450 26
Premium Reserve		287,915 36
Reserve for claims		17,166 —
Due to Reinsurers		178,480 22
Net profit for 1877 applied as follows:		
Dividends	Rmv. 75,000	—
Tantieme	7,500	—
Carried to Reserve	73,549	74
		156,049 74
		5,441,161 58

ASSETS.

Uncalled capital	Rmv.	3,600,000 —
Bills of Exchange		71,581 22
Other securities		1,241,809 70
Mortgages		129,682 12
Deposits with Banks		160,926 68
Cash Balance		5,067 39
Due from Agents and Reinsurers		293,854 57
		5,441,161 58

A. BLASCHECK & Co., Agents.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS,
ON SALE BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS COMPANY OF FINEST SELECTED TOBACCOS.

	Cash.	Rs.	a.
Thompson's, Dawson's and Noble's muster, per box of 100	1	12	
Do. do. do. 250	4	0	
Dindigula and Havannahs, box of 100	2	0	
Do. do. box of 250	4	8	
Treacher's own muster, do. 100	2	4	

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GENUINE

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND

PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

for two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degree of completeness.

Rs. 20; 2-28; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

DRAM FLASKS; SANDWICH CASES;
CORK-SCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, &c.
AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
AND
Other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.

DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of Nassau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 1¼ As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saxophones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is organised so as to give the utmost efficiency with moderate charges.

SATIN AND VELVET ARE THE DRESSES OF THE SEASON.
DRESS SATINS IN ALL THE NEW ART COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE SATINS IN SEVERAL QUALITIES.
RICH BLACK VELVETS.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
PATTERNS FORWARDED TO RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,
BOMBAY.

5th December, 1878.

GUARANTEED PIANOS.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.
BOMBAY PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM SALOONS.

BROADWOOD & SONS solid Mahogany, iron frame, short Drawing Room Grand Harmonic bar, repeaterarction patent pin piece trichord, 7 Octaves A. to A., made to Rose and Co.'s order. Rs. 1,500.
(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

ARMONICHORDI, sort Iron Grands, with double transverse strings, brass pin block, solid mahogany case, brass bound trichord, double repetition check actions, 7 Octaves A to A. Harmonichord Piano Rs. 1,050.
(The above not guaranteed by S. Rose & Co.)

THE SYMPATHETIC CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE

A superb instrument, of 7¼ octaves compass, with three strings or unisons on the "Sympathetic principle, with the finest quality of tone and touch, in highly-finished mahogany case, with metal frame. The system followed in securing the instrument is simply perfect. Cash Price, Rs. 1,800. Packing Case of Tin and Wood Rs. 40.
The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co. It is an exceptional instrument, and is capable of magnificent Pianoforte effects.
Notwithstanding the enormous tension of strings, an absolute guarantee will be given just as in other instances.
UPRIGHT GRANDS are seldom imported as they do not ordinarily withstand the effects of the Indian climate. S. ROSE & Co. cannot guarantee the Upright Grand.

THE SYMPATHETIC BOUDOIR GRAND PIANOFORTE.

A beautiful Instrument of 7 octaves compass, of great beauty and delicacy of tone, inferior only to the "Grand" in power, but in finish and strength quite equal. Cash Price, Rs. 1,500. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 32.
The above is strongly recommended to the notice of good Pianists. Tone, Touch, and repetition are perfect. It is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.

"THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,"

Of which Rose and Co Bombay are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as *the best Pianoforte for India*. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
(The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE & Co.)

N. B.—Intending purchasers of *reputed* "Sympathetic," New or Second hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

THE MOFUSSIL SOLID PIANO.

Grand Square of Seven Octaves, A to A. In Solid Mahogany, guaranteed to withstand the effects of climate. Cash Price, Rs. 650 Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.
(The above is guaranteed by S. Rose.)

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

S. ROSE have always on hand a large stock of Second Hand Instruments, varying from Rs. 180 each to Rs. 650 each. It is impossible to give an advertisement list of these instruments as they are continually sold and others take their places; but S. Rose and Co. will at any time send a written list of the stock in hand at the date of writing.

HARMONIUMS from Rs. 80 each.
AMERICAN ORGANS IN GREAT VARIETY.

S. ROSE & CO. 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOS

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

SAMPLES OF HILL TEA DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATION,

Retail, at Wholesale Rates for Cash.

ALL FINE TEAS, FRESH.—FROM SPRING FLUSHES.

IN two lb. *Lead foil* packets, black, green, half of each, or mixed. Two packets (4 lbs.) in one well secured parcel by post (paid) for Rs. Five, only.

Apply with remittance by currency notes) hoondy, cheque, or money order (former posted in halves to E. D'ABREU, Manager, Cheera-Pani, Tea Plantation, via Almorah, Kumaon.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury) are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBERTS, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,

PROFESSOR HENNICKE
AND THE
FAMOUS MERRY-MAKERS
IN THEIR
MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENTS.

And by special request the Company will perform at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE, SATURDAY EVENING, 11th JANUARY.

ADMISSION.

Dress Circle, Reserved seats, Rs. 3-0; Dress Circle, side seats, Rs. 2-0; Stalls, Rs. 1-0; Pit, 8 Annas.

Reserved seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION from 7 till 11 P.M. AT THE ESPLANADE THEATRE,
FATIMA,
THE LAST LONDON SENSATION.

ADMISSION—ANNAS 4.

APPLICANTS for the POST of HEAD CLERK, Office of Superintending Engineer, Western Rajputana State Railway, are informed that the VACANCY has been FILLED.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, to REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on 31st December 1878.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th January 1879.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th to THURSDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 8th January 1879.

NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., for the supply of 800 CAMEL SULLEJARS per mustor.

Further particulars can be obtained on application at this Office.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 8th January 1879.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 356 of 1871.

Between JEVUNDASS MULJI, of Cutch Mandvi, Hindu Merchant, now carrying on business as such in the Town of Bombay by his duly constituted attorney, JEVUNDAS MATHOORADASS, and lately trading there and elsewhere as such Merchant in co-partnership with BHIMJEE GOPAL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8TH JAN. 1879.

YESTERDAY'S commercial telegrams continue to quote Consols at 95¾, French Rentes at 114, and Exchange on India at 60 days' sight at 1s. 6⅝d.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at Rs. 73 for Fours, and Rs. 78 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the London General Produce Markets Mid. Plantation Coffee is still quoted at 96s. and Good Ordinary Native at 70s. The week's landings amount to 1,362, the deliveries to 700 tons, and the stock is now 12,000 tons. Coconut Oil remains steady at £44 for Ceylon and £46 for Cochin. Linseed is steady and Rapeseed quiet at previous rates.

The improvement in the Liverpool Cotton Market has been of short duration, as it yesterday closed dull; the total sales are estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. Quotations are all unchanged, but in the present sensitive state of the Market we may expect to hear of there having been a firmer feeling to-day owing to the smallness of the American Receipts. The Manchester Market yesterday was quiet but steady at previous rates.

Yesterday's New York telegrams still quoted ready Mid. Uplands at 9¼ cents. per lb., but Futures for April delivery have receded from 9·98 to 9·83 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	15,000	24,000	15,000
Four days' „	63,000	76,000	55,000
Total since 1st Sept.	2,771,000	2,582,000	2,727,000

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been extremely little doing, and in the absence of Mercantile Bills rates are a shade easier. The Banks, however, are not keen buyers and have shown little inclination to buy forward Bills. Everything of course depends on the figures obtained for Council Drafts in London to-day, but unless the general opinion is at fault these will go at better rates. No change was made in the Bank of Bombay's rates to-day, but money is dearer here, and if our usual export trade for the season was doing, we might look for a steady advance in Sterling; but so long as business continues in its present dull state, nothing but artificial means can have the effect of causing any material advance in Exchange. For forward delivery there are no buyers beyond February for which the rate for 3 months' sight Credits is 1s. 7¾d. per Rupee. Calcutta telegrams report the Market irregular at 1s. 7 9-16d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. Our closing quotations for ready Bills are as follows, viz.:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 6¾d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 7¼ to 1s. 7 9-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	...1s. 7 7-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	...1s. 7¾d.	„
France, 3 „ „	...2·05½.	„

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 3-16 to ¼ premium, and 60 days' sight at 1 to 1¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at Rs. 94¼ for Fours and old Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 99¾ to Rs. 99¾ for the New Four-and-a-half per cent. loan.

In the SHARE MARKET there has perhaps been a rather more settled feeling to-day, but Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip is almost unsaleable. Alexandras have declined to Rs. 40, Colabas to Rs. 140, Flemings to Rs. 45 and Nurseys to Rs. 45. In Bank Shares Bombays have advanced to Rs. 685 and Nationals declined to Rs. 100. In other shares the only quotable alterations are an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Press and a decline of Rs. 10 in Colaba Land Companies.

COTTON to-day has been very dull, and the few buyers that were in the Market yesterday have withdrawn owing to the unfavorable tenor of Liverpool advices. For ready lots of new Oomras quite fancy rates are still asked, Rs. 195 being the quotation for Good. For February delivery there are sellers but no buyers at Rs. 192 per candy for Good, Rs. 188 for fully Good Fair, and Rs. 185 per candy for Good Fair. Complaints are still rife about the limited arrivals into the up-country Markets, and these are quite supported by the receipts into Bombay which continue on a very small scale. The fact appears to be that although the crop is undoubtedly a late one there is no reason as yet to fear that it is a small one. For Good Hingunghaut the nominal quotation for ready is Rs. 219 and for Good Machine-Ginned Broach February delivery Rs. 198 per candy.

LINSEED is only selling in moderate quantities at Rs. 6-3 per cwt. for ready lots. For March-April delivery the quotation is still Rs. 6 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull and nominal at Rs. 7 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are steady at £1-3 9 for this month's shipment by Steamer to Liverpool. 17s. 6d. per ton for Seeds, and £1-10 per ton for Measurement to London. £1-7-6 per ton for Marseilles or Cargo and the Colombo Steamers.

IN PIECE GOODS there is still only a very small business being done from the Bazaar, and so long as this continues we cannot look for any improvement in the demand from offices which remains very restricted.

COALS are unaltered in every respect, and no new business has transpired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do	737½
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 do	685
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	10 do	680
National Bank of India.	37,500	625	£12-10	6 do	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	800	2,000	1,700	—		460
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	3,250	415	all	25 p.s.		40
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.		1,025
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	35 p.		1,450
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct		60
Bhowanigur M. and P. Company	200	2,000	all	40 p.s.		1,100
Bombay United	800	1,000	all	35 p.s.		825
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	3,000	500	all	15 p.s.		90
Broach Mills	1,500	1,000	all	10 p.s.		5
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.		140
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s.		800
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.		500
Dharamsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s.		580
Empress S. and W. Co..	750	500	400	..		200
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s.		45
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s.		870
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.		800
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	750	1,000	1,000			600
Jawra Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s.		725
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s.		615
K. Hirjeebhoy S. & W.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s.		640
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil		500
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s.		1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	50	..		20
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,250	1,000	all	25p.s.		225
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s.		1,070
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s.		1,000
Muzagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		150
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	958	1,000	all	30 p.		750
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—		50
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		50
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s.		45
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s.		625
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		500
Ramoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.		900
Soonderdas Spinning	660	1,000	all	75 p.s.		525
Do do. ½ Share.	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.		185
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.		850
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	all	25 p.s.		550

* For Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

1. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21⅝	p.ct	295
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	13-16	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	11-16	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£10	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19-20	do	250

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	2,000	all	15 p.s* 700
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....	7,500	150	all	4 p. s. 113
Muzagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s. 700
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	15 p.s. 200

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY, 1878-79.

	Amount.		Average rate.	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the Re.
	£	Rs.	s. d.	Rs.
Estimated for the whole year.....	17,000,000	20,00,00,000	1 8·4	3,00,00,000
In the month of Dec. 1878	476,243	60,00,000	1 7·05	12,37,870
To the end of the month of Dec. 1878	11,587,095	13,91,76,929	1 7·98	2,33,06,979
Remains to make estimate good	5,412,905	6,08,23,071	1 9·36	66,94,021
Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £11,587,095 @ 1s. 9·42d.				Rs. 2,04,47,515
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s. the rupee in raising £11,587,095 @ 1s. 7·95d.				„ 2,33,05,979
Expenditure in excess of estimate				Rs. 28,58,164

MINT AND CURRENCY.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th Nov. 1878:—

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta.....	61811810·	8805391	3339788	11837749
Madras	10621960	11636815	694000	12330815
Bombay	41134965	20022983	4205362	24500445
Allahabad....	2983465	2966970	...	2966970
Lahore	4719890	10199055	...	10199055
Calicut	1921850	2857895	...	2857895
Cocanada.....	2118430	2886005	75000	2961005
Nagpore.....	1988330	2729368	...	2729368
Kurrachee....	3060895	2622880	14455	2637335
Akola	2230685	2291730	...	2291730
Total.....	134691170	86291189	8322515	74613764
Invested in Govt. Securities under Sec. 17 of the Act.				59977406
			GRAND TOTAL.....	134591170

* Exclusive of Rs. 75,000 on account of Suspence account.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
	To 24th Nov. 1877.	To 23rd Nov. 1878.		
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	35488541	31424190	...	4064351
East Indian, Jabulpur	4155689	2989051	...	1166638
Eastern Bengal	3304483	3814781	...	119702
Oudh and Rohilkand	3729929	4033232	333303	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	8793367	7567776	...	1225586
Madras	9189730	5845234	...	3344496
South Indian	2928152	2905252	...	22870
Great Indian Peninsula	29197995	24582194	...	4615801
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	6752608	6924626	...	827982
Total.....	104240269	89078336	...	15161933
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern.	1039121	1139092	9150	...
Dhaka	93311	81058	727	...
Rajputana	2348781	2594715	215934	...
Holkar	3488981	4374127	238355	...
Scindiah	c 46662	b 48606	1346	...
Amrsoti	72061	83692	11021	...
Wardha Valley	62795	116251	53456	...
Nizam's	73·913	726092	...	10221
Tirhut	256434	382551	127147	...
Punjab, Northern	637607	764959	137852	...
Neemuch	67309	176039	108641	...
Northern Bengal	c 20026	809489	788858	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	d 274827	883475	608648	...
Sindia	...	e 85326	85326	...
Indus Valley	...	f 158822	158822	...
Dhond and Manmar	...	g 69770	69770	...
Total.....	5040053	7692242	2652156	...
Grand Total.....	109280832	96770578	...	12509774
Gross Estimated Expenses..	50727939	47349644	...	...
Net Receipts	58552413	49420734	...	9131679

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th to 24th November 1877.
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July and from 15th to 23rd November 1878.
(c)—Total receipts from 28th August to 24th November 1877.
(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 24th November 1877.
(e)—Total receipts from 10th January to 23rd November 1878.
(f)—Total receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1878.
(g)—Total receipts from 15th March to 1st June and from 15th to 23rd November 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MALDA, 1,268 tons, Captain J. Lang, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP CONTEST, 965 tons, Captain T. E. James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, 9th Dec., with a cargo of timber.

THE PORTUGUESE FRIGATE INDIA, 828 tons, A. D. Pedro, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Goa, which port she left on the 5th inst.

THE S. S. ALABAMA, 1,166 tons, Captain W. Humphries, sailed yesterday for Goa, with 10 first class, 20 second class, and 100 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE FANNY, 398 tons, Captain W. J. Forsyth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 5th Oct., via Singapore, with a general cargo.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT CZAREWITCH, 88 tons, Captain E. Elton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Madras, which port she left on the 23rd December.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Contest	James	Moulmein, Dec. 9.
	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Shanghai, Dec. 15.
	I. G. Czarewitch.....	Elton	Madras, Dec. 23.
	Fanny	Forsyth.....	Bangkok, Oct. 5.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Alabama (s)	Humphries	Goa.
	Beau Maude	Hawkins	St. John.
	Malda (s)	Lang	Calcutta.

The steamer Koina, to Jeddah, Hoodeida, and Aden, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
4 Penguin (s) ..... Westhorp ..... London, Nov. 14.
Leo ..... Brand ..... Cardiff, Aug. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3—Steamer Tenasserim. Ship Devonshire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
5 Estepona (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Goa (s) .... Calcutta.
6 Purulia .... Bombay and S. P.
Asia (s) .... N'gapatam.
Tenasserim (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Fraser s—150 casks beer, Frampjee, Sands and Co; 115 packages glassware, Hassam Ahmed.

FROM LONDON.

Blair Gowrie—220 cases candles, Eyrunjee Shapoorjee; 25 cases pale ale, Sorabjee Rustomjee Botliwalla; 54 kegs iron nails, Hasumally Lallmeya; 2 crates earthenware, Dhunjee Greenock—30 boxes candles, Surafally Heptools; 145 cases empty sodawater bottles, Rogers and Co.
Strathleven s—260 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee: 300 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Kashgar s—40 casks cyder, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Malwa s—13 cases wine and 18 cases sherry wine, Watson and Co.
Surat s—50 cases copper sheets, David Sassoon and Co.
Sumatra s—25 cases vermouth, Eduljee Bazonjee.
Benledi s—10 casks safety fuse, Mamedally Noorbhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precursour s—75 cases brandy, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.
Australia s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—30 casks castor oil, Killick, Nixon and Co; 159 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 304 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 50 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 49 bales cotton, Royseo Mooljee; 610 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
European s—50 bales cotton, Panachund Jewar; 27 bales wool, Dawoodbhoy Durvesh.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar s—31¼ cwts ginger, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co; 159 cwts ginger, Currumsee Khetsee and Co; 18 cwts ginger and 13 cwts Rhubarb, Meetha Mooljee; 15 cwts rapeseed, Mooljee Lalljee; 51 chests silk, Goolamhoosein Jumnahamed; 203 cwts oilbanum and 41¼ cwts M of P shells, Maneck Luckumsee; 203 cwts E teash, Shuriff Durveah; 147 bales hides, Abramovitz and Co; 7½ cwts arrarout, Nursey Khuttow; 7½ cwts fishmawa, and 60 cases gum, Allakabhi Sazun; 19 bales cotton and woollen carpets, Bunsilally Allyruss; 45 packages cloves, Ebram Passia; 50 cases cardamoms, Hurry Bhanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Helmstedt s—1,200 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts bones, Abramovitz and Co.; 19 cwts B horns, Tyebjee and Co; 20 cwts B horns, Finlay, Scott and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 7th January 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·925
Temperature of the Air	76·1
Wet Bulb thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	65·9
Relative humidity of Air	0·711
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·1
General Direction of Wind.....	N, NE, N, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	247

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 9.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice will take Chamber business, and will sit in Court to hear motions only.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

From Commissioner's List.

330-70—Lynch and T—Manockbai vs Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia—In person—Part heard.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
382-78—In person (a pauper)—Gungabai vs Babajee Kalojee—In person—Part heard.
479-78—Tyabjee and S—Hurjiwandass Bhawanbhoy and another vs The Albert Mills Co, Ld, and others—J C Cama and Macfarlane and G.
592-74—Fletcher, S and F—(for pauper)—Abba Succoor Beg Mahomed vs Coovarjee Frapjee and others—Lynch and T.
567-77—Lynch and T—Canjee Furbut and others vs Poonja Vasanya—In person.
134-78—Khunderao M—Laxumibai vs Ramchund Wassudew and another—In person.
For further direction on Commissioner's report.
578-74—Fletcher, S and F—(For pauper)—Bhaimeya bin Alli Saheb Mallekar vs Banibai and another—Tyabjee and S.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.
In person—Mathroora Naikini vs Esoo Naikini—Jefferson & P.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
178-78—Tyabjee and S—Dwarka Naiqueen vs Juggonath Narayen—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.
370-78—In person (a pauper)—Guffur Wallad Whab vs Koolsam alias Jorabebee—Balkrishna and B.
409-78—Chaik and W—G F Dias vs M F Dias—In person.
393-78—Ardeshir and H—Goculdass Currumsey vs Foolvahoo.
766-77—Chaik and W—Waljee Rowjee and others vs The G I P Railway Company—Hearn C and L.
170-78—Shapurjee and T—Abdoola Moosanee vs Jeitha Purshotum and others—Fletcher S and F.
26-78—Fletcher, S and F—Abdool Aziz bin Ahmed bin Mazi vs Suggar bin Abdoola bin Yusoof Suggar and another.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 4.

Adams, Surg, on Medl Cert, from ——.

JANUARY 7,

Goodfellow, Lieut Col, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Griffith, Major, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, from Deesa.
Pogson, Lieut, 2-15th Regt, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 8.

Goodfellow, Lieut Col, R E, from leave, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Jan. 2. *)*

Surgeon-Major T. Walsh, in medical charge of the Murree Depot, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Civil Surgeon of Murree, vice Surgeon-Major R Gray.
Mr Hawkins is transferred to Jhelum and appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that District.
Captain Hutchinson is reappointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant, Jhelum.
Surgeon-Major G V Currie, 10th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Mardan, in addition to his other duties.
Lieut-Colonel H V Riddell is reappointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Mooltan.
Mr Brown, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Gurdaspur.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The following is the revised list of the hours for closing the Overland packets:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 3 and 4 p.m.
Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.—1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....15th, 3h. 53·2m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.
		H.M.	H.M.	H. M.
Th. 9	English Mail expected.	6 37	5 37	{ 11 41 m / 0 31 m
Fri. 10	.....	6 37	5 37	{ 0 23 a / 1 3 m
Sat. 11	.....	6 37	5 38	{ 1 6 a / 1 39 m
Sun. 12	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 38	{ 1 51 a / 2 16 m
Mon. 13	.....	6 38	5 39	{ 2 32 a / 2 57 m
Tues. 14	.....	6 38	5 40	{ 3 36 a / 4 39 a
Wed. 15	English Mail 27th Dec. expected.	6 38	5 41	

MESSRS. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART, ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL.

THE GIBBS' MEMORIAL COMMITTEE is prepared to receive from the Fellows of the University of Bombay, and from such of the Public as may be desirous of joining the memorial, SUBSCRIPTIONS to the GIBBS' MEMORIAL FUND.

The Honorary Secretaries to the Committee will be glad to supply a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the Fellows of the University of Bombay, held on the 17th December last, to any gentleman who may intimate a wish to the Secretaries to that effect.

Contributions may be paid to the undersigned or at the Bank of Bombay.

VISHVANATH N. MANDLIK,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
P. PETERSON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The Universary Library Rooms, 4th January 1879.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

LELY—January 2nd, at Broach, the wife of F. S. P. Lely, C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

BADDELEY—January 3rd, at Bolarum, Paul Phillips Ewing, son of Captain and Mrs. Baddeley, aged 3 months.
ELSWORTHY—January 7th, at his residence, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, John James Elsworthy, aged 44 years and 4 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HORNE—December 10th, at Aberdeen N. B., the wife of J. Horne, Calcutta, of a daughter.
MURRAY—December 28th, at Subathu, the wife of Lieutenant E. T. Murray, Quartermaster, 51st The King's Own Light Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PEDROZA—HARVEY—December 30th, at Zion Church, Tranquebar, by the Rev. S. Percival, Ebenezer Robert Pedroza, Master, Doveton College, Madras, to Florence Ellen Harvey, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Harvey, of the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

DEATHS.

FINNIS—December 28th, at Rawul Pindi, Henry John Steriker, son of Henry Finnis, Lieutenant R E, aged 5 weeks.
PENNY—January 1st, at Loodiana, Jessie Charlotte, the wife of J. C. Penny, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Mooltan.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1879.

WE cannot be surprised at the disinclination of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee's creditors to accept the compromise offered them at the meeting held on Tuesday. Mr. Payne, of course, only attended the meeting to look after the rights of his own client, who lent money to the insolvent firm at such a usurious rate of interest that he has no claim on public sympathy; but we are bound to express the opinion that, in explaining publicly the true state of affairs, and denouncing the offer of Mr. Kessowjee Naik as an attempt to pay hush-money in order to prevent the exposure of "disgraceful frauds," committed by Mr. Nursey Kessowjee in appropriating for his own use 30 lakhs of rupees belonging to shareholders in the mills for which he was agent, Mr. Payne has done good service to a community, which, misled by false sentiment, has been in some danger lately of forgetting how to distinguish between right and wrong. It seems not to be denied that Mr. Nursey has deliberately misappropriated this enormous sum of money, or that he is one of those swindlers whom the law may be invoked to punish for their crimes; yet Mr. Cleveland, whose partner is solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, comes forward at a public meeting as the legal adviser of Mr. Kessowjee Naik, and asks the creditors who have been thus shamefully robbed to take perhaps 10s. in the pound of their money, and say no more about it. We do not, of course, overlook the statement made by Mr. Cleveland that his client offers to give up property worth Rs. 24,89,300 towards covering a deficiency of Rs. 27,34,000. But the accuracy of these figures cannot be relied upon. An inspection of Mr. Nursey's books shows that the liabilities to mill creditors amount to 30 instead of 27 lakhs; and Mr. Cleveland's very candid admission that he has in estimating the assets put down the landed properties as worth what they cost instead of what they would fetch sufficiently proves that the valuation is mere idle guesswork. In addition to the landed properties, Mr. Kessowjee proposes to make the creditors a present of shares which are now valueless, and which can only acquire some sort of value if they agree to pay him a liberal yearly commission on the outturn of mills which it might be more profitable to close altogether. We probably overvalue the assets when we suggest that they would really yield perhaps 50 per cent. of the liabilities; but at any rate we doubt if anywhere in the world, except in Bombay, a barefaced proposal to condone a "disgraceful fraud" would have been submitted to a meeting of creditors without even a pretence being made that there had been an exact valuation of the assets named in the proposal. Mr. Payne suggested some other and very serious difficulties in the way of the amicable settlement recommended by Mr. Cleveland. He pointed out that Mr. Kessowjee was personally liable, along with Mr. Nursey, for debts amounting altogether to 20 lakhs of rupees, and he also raised the question if "the directors of the mills," of whom Mr. Kessowjee Naik was one, "who have allowed these moneys to be used for other purposes, and have committed offences, as Mr. Payne believes," under "the Penal Code, are not liable for the whole of the debts so incurred." This is a question which only be answered in a court of law, but in the interest of the public it ought to be answered. We are sincerely sorry for Mr. Kessowjee Naik; but a distinct encouragement will be given to swindling in Bombay if this disgraceful failure is hushed up. Most of the creditors, of course, are more anxious to save a little money out of the wreck than to punish the culprits who have brought the mills to ruin; but the public good requires that such charges as have been made against Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, and now against his father also, should be fully investigated. An ingenuous contemporary on the other side of India suggests that the Bank of Bombay should undertake this inquiry, in apparent ignorance of the fact that this Bank, after being managed very carefully for a number of years, and attaining a state of great prosperity, has lately been exposed to the risk of losing very large sums of money through the failure of firms in which two of its own directors, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell and Mr. Kessowjee Naik, were deeply interested. If an impartial inquiry is to be made, it should be instituted by the Government of Bombay, unless, indeed, the unsecured creditors themselves insist on prosecuting Mr. Nursey Kessowjee for misappropriating their money.

THE fever recently created in Southern India amongst people desirous of speculating in shares in gold mining undertakings, sudden and dangerous as it has been, does not, however, appear to have exceeded the excitement created at home in consequence of the reports published respecting the results of Mr. Brough Smythe's experiments in the Wynaad. The last Mail from England bears ample evidence of this. Several of the proprietors of estates in South Wynaad, at present absent at home, anticipating a rush in that district, have expressed their anxiety that their attorneys shall dispose of their estates; but the enhanced price which they have put upon their properties plainly shows that the motive of their desire to sell is the prospect now held out to them of securing excessive, and, in many cases, fabulous prices for their land. The present lessees of the "Grange" estate in South Wynaad, for instance, have advised their attorneys that that estate, through which, it is well known, run four rich veins of gold, may be disposed of if an adequate price be offered. But that property, like many others in the district, is held only under a lease from the Raja of Nellambore, and an intimation which has recently been conveyed by order of the latter to the respective lessees would appear to point to future difficulties in the way of any transfer of rights held by present tenants. The Raja contends that his leases are specifically for the purpose of agriculture only, that they do not include any rights to tenants to undertake gold mining operations; but that, on the contrary, he reserves to himself all such rights, and that where gold mining is contemplated his special sanction must be secured—a sanction which by the way the Raja appears very much disinclined to grant. As a consequence, therefore, considerable doubt exists in the minds of persons who otherwise would at once become willing purchasers of estates held for sale in South Wynaad, the prospect of future litigation in the event of the success of the new enterprise being so great as to deter them for the present at least from any transactions in connexion with the purchase of any land belonging to the Raja of Nellambore. The position no doubt is an awkward one, and the opinion of the several solicitors who have been referred to in the matter so far has been adverse to the right of present occupants to dispose of their holdings for mining speculations. This no doubt will be a source of considerable disappointment to persons who have anticipated the realization of a fortune for properties which hitherto were not considered to have any real marketable value, and will probably do much to avert the threatened traffic in almost valueless lands. In one or two cases proprietors in England had actually completed arrangements with others in India for the sale or transfer of their properties in Wynaad, and the various deeds in connexion therewith had been completed and sent home for signature at about the time of the publication in London of the reports of the discovery of gold in that district. These proprietors have now turned round and declined to complete the transactions in view of the possible demand in a very short time at high prices for the same land. It will also serve to show the vague ideas which prevail in England as to the extent of district over which these gold veins extend, when we state that absent proprietors of land in North Wynaad are demanding equally fabulous prices for their rights and assumed privileges as their neighbours in South Wynaad, though in point of fact there is not a trace of gold in the former of these two districts.

The evidence, therefore, at present available would seem to indicate that people at home are even more sanguine of the success of gold mining in Southern India than are the people in India, who may be said to be almost within a stone's throw of the scene of operations. Yet with the recollection fresh in their minds of the losses incurred in connexion with the undertaking at Kolar, it is somewhat surprising that anyone should be now keenly desirous of embarking in a similar speculation. In that case it is well known that the operations resulted in a loss to all concular, which advanced fabulous sums in the upkeep of the works and payment of wages on the faith of brilliant results anticipated but never realized. The machinery, which was of a most costly character and imported at a high price, has recently been sold at rates which scarcely covered the freight and charges originally incurred upon it, yet this same machinery would unquestionably have been of considerable service to those interested in the present system of operations. Still, the speculators in the new gold mines did not purchase it, probably because of an insuffic

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF THE RAIDERS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Our Cavalry from Girni post attacked the Waziri marauders and killed two, wounded one, and captured forty men and much cattle. The 4th Cavalry and detachment of the 4th Sikhs under Captain Gowan also attacked the marauders, and killed seventy men of the Suliman Kheyls, our loss being one trumpeter and a naik killed and ten wounded, including Captain Shepherd by a slight sword cut. A severe lesson has been inflicted on the raiders, and troops have been so placed as perfectly to secure the frontier, though slight raids may occur at any time.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

EFFECTS OF THE DEPRESSION IN TRADE.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The prevalent depression in trade is causing a general reduction of wages. The result of this is the increase of strikes, which are now very numerous. One of the most important of these movements has taken place amongst the employés of the Midland Railway, no less than 1,500 of whom, filling the places of goods guards and shunters, have struck.

ILLNESS OF THE PREMIER.

Lord Beaconsfield is suffering from a severe attack of gout.

H. M. TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M. Troopship Malabar has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

Consols closed at 95⅜, the same as previous day's quotations.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The 29th Regiment is to embark on the troop-ship Serapis on the 30th inst. instead of the 5th Regiment; and the troopship Euphrates will leave England on March 5th with the 78th Regiment instead of the 30th.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JAN. 8.

The B. I. N. Company's steamer Kilwa, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, departed from here on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

THE INCOMING OVERLAND MAIL.

ADEN, JAN. 8.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore, with the outward English Mails of the 27th ult., left for Bombay at 7 o'clock this evening.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.
Fair Dhollera ..... 4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 5-1⅛
8¼ lbs. ,, ... 6-10½
40s. Mule Twist 8-8¾
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-6⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 73
4½ per cent. do. 78
3 per cent. Consols for account. 95⅜
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872 114
Bar Silver 49½
About £100,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, JAN. 8, 9-30 A. M.

Mail Steamer Siam from Bombay arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 6⅛ d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 7½ to 1s. 7 9 16d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 7½d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2-05¾	,,

OUR Calcutta correspondent telegraphed to us yesterday as follows :—"The tigress which has been loose since Monday in the Botanical Gardens was shot this morning by Mr. Wace, Magistrate of Howrah, from the verandah of the curator's house in the Gardens, Mr. Wace having put out a pariah dog as a decoy. The deputy superintendent of the Gardens and a policeman were badly mauled yesterday."

WE learn that the following officers have been directed to proceed to Sukkur and there join the Transport Train—Captain G. J. Coulson, 3rd Regiment N. L. I.; Lieutenant P. Young, Poona Horse; Lieutenant W. P. Noon, 2-11th Foot.

IT may be charitably hoped that King Tudor will be proof against an ice-chill at the announcement that an ice factory has been established in Bombay, where he has had a monopoly of the ice trade for more than a quarter of a century; and that the machinery, capable of producing ten tons of ice daily will be ready to commence work in a few weeks. The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., the agents, when a dividend at 10 per cent. per annum from 15th July to 31st December 1878 was declared.

SOME interesting testimony in favour of the Government chinchona febrifuge reaches us (*Pioneer*) from the medical officer in charge of the Baluchistan agency. The preparation has there been found to check the return of fever as quickly as quinine, and the medicine has become very popular in Khelat. It has been given in combination with antibilious medicine compounded of the following common drugs. Muriate of ammonia 2 parts, black pepper 1 part, cardamum seeds 1 part. Eight to ten grains of the febrifuge is the usual dose for an adult.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) understand that the system of paying the troops in the field, from pay chests in charge of Commissariat officers, has broken down, and that the appoinment of Field Paymasters is contemplated. Economy seldom or never means efficiency, and especially is this true when armies are moving in the field; and failure in the matter under notice is not to be wondered at, when one considers the enormous strain on Commissariat officers in providing good supplies for man and beast.

THE *Pioneer* :—The visit of Mr. Aitchison to Calcutta suggested in some minds the idea of a new treaty with the Burmese Government. With the politics, however, of the Court of Mandalay, and its relations with the Indian Government, the Chief Commissioner has now no concern; he came with ideas about the internal relations of his province—and money being scarce with the Indian Government, doubtless returned with his ideas no further developed, which is of course a pity. But he had no treaty in his pocket, nor has any new agreement, we believe, been thought of in the Foreign office, the department which first deals with such matters. Some while ago, indeed, suggestio nefor a new treaty were made, yet they never took shape; and former treaties, which may be found in the published collection, are still in force, the last being dated 25th of October. If properly observed and enforced, they will afford very fair facilities and protection to our trade and traders in British Burmah. What must now be done is to have the treaties carried out in full detail, and to procure the full recognition of such international rights and immunities as existed before the treaties. The course of events on the other side of India has not tended to enhance the value of treaties, but rather to recommend the most public explanation of our aims and endeavours, coupled with careful and rigid enforcement, whenever possible, of our pclicy.

THE *Manchester Guardian* states that so far as Commander Cameron's survey for the proposed line of railway through Asia Minor has progressed, it has been in favour of Tripoli as the Mediterranean terminus of the projected railway. This selection has been arrived at after a comparison of the relative advantages of Ayas, on the north shore of the Bay of Alexandretta, of Latakia, and of Beyrout. Tripoli has the advantage of a double harbour, and is sheltered on that account from the winds which prevail respectively in summer and in winter. There are no mountains or formidable eminences in the way between Tripoli and Aleppo, to which place (*via* Hums and Hamas) the railway could be taken without a tunnel and almost without a cutting. There is further a disposition to avoid Diarbekr, and to reach the head of the Persian Gulf by way of Mardin, Arvil, and Bagdad.

AT the last meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India a letter was received from Mr. J. E. O'Conor, of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, forwarding a sample of fibre of the *Mulachra capitata* prepared at Bombay and sent to him by Dr. Gray. (Mr. O'Conor's notes on this fibre are inserted in the last published number of the Journal, vol V., part 4.) The members of the Fibre Committee examined the sample, and Mr. S. H. Robinson submitted the following remarks thereon :—"I have no doubt this fibre would prove a good substitute for jute for most purposes to which jute is applied; but it seems rather more harsh, and its spinning qualities should be tested in one or two jute mills before giving a very decisive opinion. To ascertain whether it would prove economically a substitute for jute, we should require to know the yield of fibre per beegah or acre, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture.'' Mr. W. H. Cogswell wrote—"This sample is beautifully bright and clean, fair length and good strength of staple, but somewhat harsh. I doubt if it would make a good warp yarn in itself, but mixed with good jute it would do so. The fibre for spinning is not so valuable as jute, it lacks the forked ends, when broken, such as the latter possesses, and partakes of the character of the fibre known as 'Meshta', which when broken looks as though it had been cut and left with square ends. Before its value as a spinning fibre could be fairly assessed in competition with jute, it would be needful to show cost of production, outturn per beegah, &c."

Two decrees of the Khedive have been promulgated regulating the powers of the different Egyptian Ministries. The principal portion of these documents relates to the definition of the powers of Mr. Rivers Wilson and M. Blignieres. Those assigned to Mr. Rivers Wilson comprise the Egyptian Debt, the appanages of the Khedive and his family, the Khedive's household, the Treasury of the Public Debt, the financial administration of the Provinces, Posts, and Customs, the administration of the mint and the harbour of Alexandria. The Minister of Finance will also exercise authority over all revenue agents of the other Ministries. The powers of M. Blignieres, the Minister of Public Works, comprise the repair of public building, the Museum of Antiquities, canals, locks, bridges, harbours, except the harbour of Alexandria, dykes, roads, railways, telegraphs, and theatres. Salt works will also belong to the Ministry of Public Works, but the sale of produce will appertain to the Ministry of Finance. Proposals for concessions of lands, mines, and quarries must be made to the Public Works Department, but the decision thereon will rest with the Council of Ministers. The direction of the State domains will appertain to the Council of Ministers direct.

THE *Daily News*, Dec. 13 :—On Tuesday night Lord Salisbury, in reply to Lord Shaftesbury, informed the House of Lords that the Turkish Government had not signed a convention for the abolition of the slave trade, but wished to deal with the subject by an exchange of notes. What effect this would have except to waste time and to make a show of doing something, the Foreign Secretary did not explain to the House. Thanks to the protection which the Turkish flag gives to the African slave trade, that iniquitous traffic is now being carried on with more than usual briskness at the principal ports in the Red Sea. For a year past the Porte has been asked to sign a convention which would enable British cruisers to exercise the right of search in the case of suspected slavers; and there is good reason to believe that if Lord Derby had remained in office the negotiations would have been successful. But since his retirement the Turks have relapsed into their old procrastinating ways, and shown no disposition to facilitate the prosecution of an anti-slavery policy. It is perhaps hardly to be expected that they should be more in earnest on this subject than Lord Beaconsfield's Government. It appears that at Berlin the only Plenipotentiaries who refused to invoke the authority of the Congress to devise measures for the suppression of the slave trade were the representatives of England and Turkey. The only justification for the course which the English Plenipotentiaries then took would have been the conclusion of a separate treaty with the Porte. Apparently, however, Lord Salisbury has nothing better in prospect than a mere repetition of written promises.

AN experimental man-of-war, the Hecla, has been ordered to join the Mediterranean Fleet for a further trial of her capacities as a torpedo-ship. The Hecla is of interest for more than one reason. In the first place, she is fitted as no other vessel in her Majesty's navy is; and secondly, she affords an example of a mail steamer turned into an armed cruiser. She was recently purchased by the naval authorities with a view to testing how far the fleet steamers of our mercantile marine could be employed with advantage in warfare, and how quickly the necessary alterations could be carried out. In the case of the Hecla the worst has happened from the metamorphosis is that the speed of the vessel has apparently been somewhat diminished, while she is rather more liable to ship heavy seas than was formerly the case. Otherwise, it seems there is every reason to be satisfied with the improvised man-of-war. With the adoption of further improvements it is believed that the sailing capacity of such vessels will in future be still less interfered with. Again, the Hecla is something more than a merchantman carrying guns. She is what is termed a torpedo depot ship, or, in other words, a ship which, besides light cannon, is fitted to carry on offensive torpedo attacks with vigour. She carries the means of charging Whitehead torpedoes with compressed air, so that these weapons may be launched against an enemy. She is provided, moreover, with torpedo pinnaces for making attack with the spar torpedo. These pinnaces or steam launches are upon the Thornycroft model, swift, low-lying little craft, which move through the water at a speed of twenty miles an hour. The torpedo is run out at the prow at the end of a spar, and at the moment of attack is allowed to dip some seven or eight feet into the water in order to render the explosion against a ship's side the more effective. Whitehead or fish torpedoes, ready charged with air, can also be taken on board the launches to be used in places where the presence of larger vessels is unadvisable. Thus the Hecla is a very formidable craft, capable of waging war on her own account, or of rendering valuable aid to a fleet or squadron of ironclads.

WE take from the *Scotsman* the following amusing account of a lecture on spiritualism in Eastern Lands lately delivered by Captain Burton, at a Fortnightly Discussion meeting of the British National Association of Spiritualists :—Before entering on the subject proper he asked leave to enter into a personal matter as to his standpoint on the subject of Spiritualism. He had no pretension to be right, either absolutely or relatively to others. From his point of view, life was only the innate condition of man's material and sensuous organisation; consciousness but a condition of life inexplicable to us at present. The supernatural was the natural misunderstood or improperly understood—we could not say where Nature either began or ended. Positively and absolutely no man, heathen deity or devil, angel or spirit, ghost or goblin, had ever wandered beyond the narrow limits of this world, had ever brought a single idea belonging to another world, or had escaped the cognisance of man's five wits. With such belief, or absence of belief, he must be contented to remain, as a facetious friend had called him, a "Spiritualist without the spirits." Those who thought with him avoided asserting that spirits do not exist, and simply affirmed that if they did exist they were material. They had been photographed and weighed; they had substance and shape; therefore there were ample grounds for holding that these spirits were like ourselves, of the world mundane, of the earth earthy. Personally he ignored the existence of soul and spirit, feeling no want of a self within a self. For some years he had managed to exist without what was popularly called a soul, and it would be hard to find one thrust into his recusant body. He held the gospel derisively called of "doubt and denial" one of the brightest features of the time; and that under certain limitations the Law of Development—of progress—was the norm and order of the world. Lord Beaconsfield was "all on the side of the Angels." He (Captain Burton) could not but hold to the Asses; and if his Lordship was a fallen angel, he (the lecturer) was at least a Simiad that had done something to develop itself. He went on to quote instances to show that "perception was possible without the ordinary channels of sensation," and asked why should not the brain, or the nervous system, or whatever controlled the sensuous processes of man, be able, when artificially excited, stimulated, exalted—as by mesmerism or somnambulism—to see, hear, and feel for itself—see without eyes, hear without ears, feel without fingers? In other words, why should it not be capable of clairvoyance and clairaudience? He asserted that it did, and many in that room would support his assertion. The learned lecturer then proceeded to give an account of the belief and practice of spiritualism, as existing in Eastern countries, especially in India and Egypt. The paper led to a warm and long discussion, the main feature of which was a short statement read by Mrs Burton, who, as an enthusiastic and loyal member of the Roman Catholic Church, supplemented the Roman's paper by defining and modifying his professed materialism.

IMPORTANT TO THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY.

CAPTAIN MANN *vs.* FINLAY, SCOTT AND CO.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."

More important evidence is that given by the witnesses belonging to class II., viz., merchants. Mr. Forman, a partner in the house of Sir C. Forbes and Co., who has been resident in Bombay for upwards of 30 years, defines "working days" to be a day on which the Custom House is open. He says he knows of no usage in Bombay by which working days are taken to be equivalent to weather working days, which latter term he defines to mean days on which the weather permits perishable cargo to be worked; at the same time he says he never saw the term "weather working day" employed in a Bombay charter-party. He says he has known some few instances of claims having been made to exclude wet and stormy days from working days, but such claims were not made as of right. He admits, however, that in every instance coming within his own knowledge some allowance was eventually made on account of the weather. He considers it unreasonable to insist on reckoning the 22nd and 23rd July last as working days, and explains the fact of some allowance being made in every instance in which claims to exemption on account of the weather were made by the fact that since the opening of the Suez Canal time is of much more value than it was before, so captains will often concede a few days in order to get away quickly. Such is the main gist of Mr. Forman's evidence. Of all the plaintiff's mercantile witnesses, he seems to be the one who is least personally interested in the result of this action, and this, as also his well known character, entitles him to all credit. But, after all, this evidence seems to me to make as much against the plaintiff as it does for him. Accepting Mr. Forman's definition of the term "weather working day" to be correct, and also the fact, spoken to, not only by him, but also by almost all the other witnesses on both sides, that this term is never used in Bombay charter-parties; this latter fact seems to me well nigh inexplicable unless the alleged usage exists. That Mr. Forman has never been brought into personal conflict with the usage I can readily believe, for he appears to be disposed to take a reasonable view even of claims which are opposed to his own interests, and if the weather on a particular day be so bad that it would be unreasonable to expect a man to work, Mr. Forman will not expect him to work even if he does not claim exemption as a matter of right, and thus I can quite understand Mr. Forman saying that he has in several instances made an allowance in respect of bad weather, and yet that he knows of no usage by which such allowance could be claimed as a matter of right. This seems to me a fair explanation of an apparent discrepancy which, in the case of a less ingenuous witness might well tend to throw discredit on the whole of his evidence, viz., that though he does not know of or admit the existence of the usage, yet in every case in which the claim has been made he has made some allowance on account of bad weather. What Mr. Forman says of the opening of the Suez Canal tends to show that the alleged usage has only sprung up since that event. But Mr. Maxwell has said the exact contrary, and it appears to me that he, and not Mr. Forman, has the more correctly appreciated the way in which the opening of the Canal and the consequent increased value of time would operate. Surely, in proportion as each day becomes of more importance we should expect to see the captains rather less than more willing to make concessions of time, and the attempt to establish a usage which is repudiated by Mr. Maxwell, which is to supersede the former one, and put another and more restricted meaning on the term "working day." Mr. McIvor and Mr. Macaulay are both assistants in the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., the plaintiff's agents; they both know that attempts have been made to establish the alleged usage, but are not aware of any instance in which it was successfully insisted on as a matter of right. All seems to the contrary in which attempts were made to establish the alleged usage and failed, they both cite the cases of the Rathfern and the Good Hope. The latter of these two cases may be at once dismissed from consideration, as the charterparty was for loading at Karwar and not at Bombay. Of Rathfern in the monsoon of 1869, Mr. Macaulay alone speaks from personal knowledge. He says—"The captain claimed two days' demurrage. We refused to pay on the ground of rough weather. The captain then refused to sign bills and we paid. We were charterer's agents. The charter was of the whole ship. All the ship's business was done in our office and the captain had no other agent. I had then been about eight years in Bombay. I managed all the matter and acted on my own responsibility in it throughout. I learned the custom of the port from Mr. W. Thorborn who had been about 3 years in Bombay when I first arrived. I never consulted Mr. Maxwell on the subject of this custom. So far as I remember it was not simply because the weather was not sufficiently bad that we paid the demurrage on the Rathfern. Here, then, assuming the fact, which Mr. Macaulay himself from the last answer quoted above, does not appear to be quite sure of, that the badness of the weather only that was in dispute, but the existence of the usage, we have no doubt a specific instance in favour of the plaintiff, but it is the only one adduced on that side, it appears that the usage was then referred on in the office which was virtually acting both for the charterers, who were interested in establishing the usage, and for the captain who was interested in disputing it. So that the result might reasonably be regarded rather as a compromise than an authoritative case, and even if it were not so, Mr. Macaulay, who first set up the usage and then abandoned it, was at that time but newly arrived in Bombay, had learned what he knew of the usages of the port from a gentleman of not much greater experience than his own, and had not consulted the senior resident partner on the existence of the usage alleged by the defendants down to the end of the year 1869. All these points seem to me to detract somewhat from the value of this solitary instance. Such as it is, however, I will give it all due weight. The strongest point in its favour seems to me to be that it is long prior in date to any of the specific instances of the alleged usage which the defendants' witnesses have mentioned, of which it might be argued that the usage is of a late growth. But against this we have Mr. Maxwell's evidence and letter No. 4 showing that the usage was established and well know down to the end of 1869, the very year in which the dispute as to the Rathfern arose, and the fact that at that date Mr. Maxwell was far more likely to know what were the usages of the port of Bombay than was Mr. Macaulay or his preceptor Mr. Thorburn. On the whole I am of opinion that the several considerations, which I have already mentioned, as tending to detract from the value of this one instance when compared with the defendants' six, more than make up the advantage which it has in the priority of date. From a point of interest for which to mark our resentment against the contatious reception of the Russian mission after English overtures had been rejected rendered it necessary that steps should be taken. Government had hitherto maintained friendship towards Afghanistan. They had heard full particulars of the collapse of the Ameer's way to Ali Mustjid and the visit there. It no doubt seen that it was impossible for such troops to stand against British forces, and by his flight from Kabul the Ameer had shown his recognition of this fact. Our war was not against the people of Afghanistan, and during six weeks' occupation the high discipline of the British troops had been such that not a single complaint of injury or annoyance to the people had been made. This would contrast favourably with their late experience of other troops. England would not tolerate the interference of other powers in the affairs of Kabul, and most chiefs present had already been informed that Russia had repeated its assurances that it would give no help at all to the Ameer while in hostility to us.

In reply to Major Cavagnari the chief Khan present spoke briefly, and said they were all glad the British had come, and were quite content to accept our rule.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 31ST DEC.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No report has been received from Madras. In Mysore there has been slight rain; prices are stationary and the standing crops are in good condition; the number on gratuitous relief in hospitals has risen to 844, or 80 more than in the previous week.

From Bombay no rain is reported and prospects continue on the whole unchanged. The weather on the Upper Sind Frontier seems to be exceptionally cold. In the Central Provinces and Berars prospects are as a rule said to be uncertain and prices are high; the crops in the Hoshangabad and Narsingpur districts are in a bad condition; and from Seoni and Sambalpur damage by frost is reported. In Berar, where prospects continue good the weather is clear and cool. There has been no rain in Central India and Rajputana, where prospects are favourable. In Bengal rain has fallen in some districts, but not in the Patna division, where it is much wanted; the harvest is being completed with a fair outturn, except in Sarun and Champarun, in which districts the poppy is also reported to be backward. No rain has fallen in Assam during the week, the transplanting; prospects remain satisfactory. In British Burma reaping proceeds, and the state of the crops is on the whole good. Rain is still awaited, and the fever usually prevalent is believed to be due in part to this cause. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen and it is much needed; the somewhat precarious condition of the parts of the Pertabgarh district which cannot be irrigated, was noticed last week and has not now improved. In the Punjab also there has been no rain during the week, here too the need of it has for some little time been generally felt, there is a slight rise in the prices of food grains in Hissar, Amritsar, and Peshawar, but prospects are not discouraging. As was the case last week, the point of most general interest in the returns is the lateness of the winter rains in the Upper Provinces.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE JALALLABAD DURBAR.

A TELEGRAM from the Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer* dated Jalallabad 2nd Jany. gives the following fuller report of Major Cavagnari's speech of the Durbar. This was held purely in honour of the anniversary of the Proclamation of the Empress of India, but was regarded as a fitting opportunity to explain the intentions of the British Government. The Viceroy's Proclamation of 20th December was read, and the chiefs present were reminded of the favours conferred upon the Ameer by the British Government by means of which he was able to consolidate his kingdom. Lakhs of rupees and quantities of arms were given to him, but two years ago he lapsed into a state of sullen unfriendliness, if not of direct hostility. His attempts to incite the border tribes to a holy war failed, because the principles he entertained were directly opposed to orthodoxy. Mahomed Khan, Akhoond of Swat, and learned men of those parts disountenanced it, as the English nation has always been tolerant of Islam. Only ignorant Mullahs tried to show that such attempts were right, and it was for the Khans now present to correct such impressions. Shere Ali also showed his feelings towards us by putting to death innocent traders suspected of being our agents, but we forbore from resentment and undertook the unfortunate reception of the Russian mission after English overtures had been rejected rendered it necessary that steps should be taken. Government had hitherto maintained friendship towards Afghanistan. They had heard full particulars of the collapse of the Ameer's way to Ali Mustjid and the visit there. It no doubt seen that it was impossible for such troops to stand against British forces, and by his flight from Kabul the Ameer had shown his recognition of this fact. Our war was not against the people of Afghanistan, and during six weeks' occupation the high discipline of the British troops had been such that not a single complaint of injury or annoyance to the people had been made. This would contrast favourably with their late experience of other troops. England would not tolerate the interference of other powers in the affairs of Kabul, and most chiefs present had already been informed that Russia had repeated its assurances that it would give no help at all to the Ameer while in hostility to us.

In reply to Major Cavagnari the chief Khan present spoke briefly, and said they were all glad the British had come, and were quite content to accept our rule.

A STAMPEDE AT OOSSOOR.

A FEW days ago a stampede occurred at the Remount Depot at Oossoor which, fortunately, was not attended with serious results. A large batch of Australian horses, forty-two in number, which had been recently purchased by Colonel Drury, was feeding in one of the paddocks, when a mohurrum procession passed by. The sound of the tom-toms, the piercing notes of the reed instruments, and the sight of the "dancing devils" combined to put the ingenuous Australians into a state of mortal terror, and they stampeded in a body for "fresh fields and pastures new." The direction they took was observed, and the animals were carefully headed off in the open space, with the unlooked-for but gratifying result that, in a few hours, they were discovered feeding in a cluster and allowed themselves to be easily caught and taken back. We believe that not one of the animals was in the slightest degree injured by the stampede.

A FEW days ago a suicide was committed in Ireland. The identification of the unhappy man (so the papers say) was obtained by means of an entry he had made some time since in the visitors' book of a small hotel at Bray Head in the following singular terms: "In questa casa on trouve tout ce qu'il peut souhaiter—panem, vinum, pisces, car-men, coaches, chaises, harness." No wonder that the author of this incoherent phrase destroyed himself. The lines occur, or did, in almost every 'Livre des Voyageurs' from the Alps to the Adriatic :

'In questa casa troverete
Tout'ce-ke chose que vous souhaitez,
Vinum, panem, pisces, carnes,
Neat postchaises, horses, harness.'

To which, in my presence, in the book at Chamounix poor Albert Smith added, in the year 1852, words to this effect, though they may not be exact:

'And also, wha' all these *surpasses*,
Dolts, idiots, mules, and—yes—jackasses.'

—*World.*

THE TRUE RELATION IN WHICH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS SHOULD STAND TO EACH OTHER IN THE TRADE OF A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.—Mr. Stephen Bourne read recently before the Manchester Statistical Society. A bare enumeration of the quantities and value of the exports and imports does not form in itself an absolute proof of the progress or the decadence of a country. The balance of exports over imports is probably, as Mr. Bourne observes, be satisfactory when the outcome is a remittance home in cash, or an increase of investments in the way of loans or prosperity held abroad. An excess of imports is satisfactory when resulting from the receipt of goods of greater value than those sent out, or when paid for by income accruing to the importing country from investments made abroad. The latter has been for long the position of Great Britain. Mr. Bourne has made a careful estimate of the real difference or value between our exports and imports; he considers that the actual balances to be provided for may be thus stated :—

1872	£		£
			nil.
1871	15,000,000	1873	19,000,000
1870	34,000,000	1874	30,000,000
1870	37,000,000	1875	54,000,000
1868	37,000,000	1876	85,000,000
1867	27,000,000	1877	90,000,000
1866	36,000,000	1878 (say)	100,000,000

It is the immense amount of these balances in recent years which has called forth so much inquiry, not unmixed with anxiety. Mr. Bourne thinks, and we believe with truth, that a portion of the debt thus incurred has been met by the export from this country of bonds of indebtedness from other countries held here. This may not prove that our wealth, as a nation, is declining; it may mean that the money which the bonds represent is being employed in a different way, although still investments. But Mr. Bourne is quite right in calling the attention of the country to the fact that it is not by standing still with folded arms that we can maintain our position in the race. Other nations now, as it is natural from their improved position, run us closer than they used to do, but by better methods of utilising our strength we may still preserve a sufficient margin between us and them to enable us to pay for our food. Economy in the consumption of our imports, and in the production of our exports, will do much towards this. Such a course means undoubtedly present inconvenience to many; but it was by producing better and cheaper than other nations that our existing position has been won, and it is only by adhering to the same principles that it can be maintained.—*Economist.*

A TRAVELLER ON THE SITUATION.

THE *Statesman* has elicited the following letter from an "authority," whose name is not given, but who evidently knows what he is writing about. His opinions are not those of our comtemporary :—

NOVEMBER 10, 1878.

My dear Sir,—You were good enough some time ago to ask my opinion on Russo-Indian affairs, and you may recall that (without being a Russophobe). I was at one with those who thought that we should take precautions against Russian interference in Kabul, and on our northern frontier.

From the articles appearing in the *Statesman*, I gather you still consider any distrust of Russia to be groundless, and that the step she has taken in sending an Embassy to Kabul was brought on entirely by the Anglo-Turkish Convention and the occupation of Cyprus by England.

The major of these two positions, i. e., the former, I will speak of presently; but as regards the latter I will ask your attention to the following. You will remember, perhaps, that one of the Russian Generals who made so gallant a defence at Fort St. Nicolas in the Shipka Pass, after Gourko's raid over the Balkans, was Stolietoff who was in command of the Bulgarian Legion which he organised. (Forbes mentions him in his D. N. letters describing the defence). I travelled with Stolietoff for eight months in Central Asia, and so know him very intimately. After the Shipka affair, I naturally looked with great interest to see what his role in the Russo-Turkish war would be, for I supposed he would be entrusted with an important command. However, in lieu of that he disappeared from the scene of warfare, and as far as I can make out, must have been *then* sent into C. Asia. He was doubtless the best man Russia could have chosen for the Kabul Embassy. He had been a topographer for years on the Perso-Turkoman frontier, and this is one that employment or immediately afterwards when he was Commandant at Krasnovodsk on the East Caspian shore, he had been twice sent on diplomatic business to Herat. It is needless to say that he talks Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and all the dialects of Central Asia, and is, besides, in his personal habits and sympathies, an almost pure Oriental. Now if you consider both the man who was sent, and the date when he was sent, to Central Asia *en route* for Kabul, I think you will allow that Russia had prepared to interfere in Kabul, and so to worry us in India, long before the war ended. My own opinion is that she prepared the explosion which has recently taken place, to allow of her occupying Constantinople; but she doubtless found the Ameer not so ready to play her game then, as he has subsequently p d himself to be. You may, however, say that Russia had a perfect right to do this on account of the sympathy shown by the English Cabinet to the Turk. I don't admit the argument, but will not stop to discuss it. Moreover, you may say that, do what she will in Kabul, she cannot hurt us for years to come (I think this was our former position when you wrote to me); and that we should, therefore, take no notice of her proceedings and continue to consolidate our power in India. This brings me to my present position, as I understand it from a perusal of the articles now being published in the *Statesman*. I was never a Russophobe, and I will go so far as to say that I believe she can do us no harm herself for some years to come. But the events which have taken place, show she has every will to do us harm, and I cannot therefore but entirely differ from those who counsel us to suffer her approach to our present N. W. frontier unheeded. So long as she keeps on the right bank of the Oxus and on the north of the Turkoman country, she is powerless against us; but the instant she occupies Merv, and makes her base to the Caspian, and matters are entirely altered. Sir Henry Rawlinson says :—"If she occupies Merv, we *must* occupy Herat, for the Russian occupation of Merv means mischief to India," and I quite agree with him. I am not a Russophobe, say Russia must not occupy Merv (still less Balkh, &c.), for if she does, the apprehended mischief has already been done to our Indian Government.

You say, however, what means she have to mischief? and further express your opinion that, even in a more forward position than Herat, Russia would be powerless against us. Facts, I think, are against you; this, however, you will not admit. I can only say, therefore, it is a matter of opinion. So long as there exists a strong majority of people, or even a strong minority who believe that Russia will one every means to upset our Indian Empire, not four generations, or even four years, to-day and every day, so long that uneasy state of the public mind will exist, which you are trying to pacify. Of course if you choked off everybody who disagreed with you, and so prevented any rumour of Russian doings in Kabul from reaching Anglo-Indian and native ears, you would attain to that peaceful condition in which all our resources could be developed without hindrance. But I am not so sure that even then posterity would bless you. I repeat, therefore, it is purely a matter of opinion. Now as to what should be done. My own opinion, come to (but I leave you to believe) after much reflection, is opposed to further silence on our part regarding the Russian advance to India. I have seen Russian Turkestan, have reflected on the enormous work which lies before Russia in the countries which she has already annexed, and if she chooses deliberately to neglect this for work the purpose of worrying people engaged on a great civilising task in another part of Asia, I will heartily thank my stars that those who think it high time to ruin her, and to break her up into a score of petty kingdoms or Governments. In doing so I believe I shall be fighting the battle of humanity, and while so fighting, do not fear to oppose the prejudiced beliefs of those who fight the battle alongside of me for reasons of their own, which may possibly be open to confutation or to ridicule.

OUTBREAK OF THE PRISONERS AT CANNANORE JAIL.

ONE MAN KILLED, FIVE WOUNDED.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANNANORE, 3rd Jan.—A serious disturbance took place here yesterday evening at the Jail, which but for the prompt action taken by Colonel Beauchamp, the Superintendent, might have assumed a highly dangerous aspect. For two days, the prisoners had shown signs of discontent with the change made in their diet under recent orders of Government. Insubordination having shown itself on the evening of Wednesday last, one of the ringleaders was yesterday evening sentenced to be flogged. During the infliction of the punishment, Colonel Beauchamp, Dr. Mc Allum, Civil Surgeon, being present, the prisoners suddenly burst into the main yard of the prison, and arming themselves with paving stones, advanced in a crowd upon the Superintendent and his small police guard. Under sheer pressure of numbers the authorities were forced back, and obliged to take refuge in the Round House in the centre of the yard. Colonel Beauchamp being severely wounded on the head by a stone during the retreat. All efforts having failed to restrain the fury of the mob by expostulation, after giving the ringleaders due warning of his alternative, Colonel Beauchamp ordered the Police to fire. Six men fell before the volley, one dead, and five more or less seriously wounded. The crowd were instantly cowed by this decisive measure, and soon retreated to their wards in an orderly manner. A Company of the 9th N. I. was hurried up to assist in maintaining order during the night, but no signs of mutiny manifested themselves.

Grave fears are entertained this morning with regard to Colonel Beauchamp's wound. The eye, it appears, is terribly injured, and he has had several pieces underwent amputation, and two or three of the others are in a dangerous state. Everyone here sympathises with Colonel Beauchamp, and all agree that his energetic and decisive conduct prevented a disastrous outbreak. Dr. McAllum, who stood close to Colonel Beauchamp throughout the affair was slightly wounded also.

(From another Correspondent.)

A SERIOUS riot occurred at Cannanore Central Jail on the 2nd instant, owing to a change in the diet of the prisoners. Hitherto they have enjoyed four meals of rice a week, the rest of the food consisting of raggi. It has been decided that Government will issue from each of rice should be reduced to two, and it was ordered that the change should be introduced on the 1st January. On that day the whole of the convicts, upwards of eight hundred and fifty in number, refused their food. Stirred up by gentle persuasive measures the number of malcontents was reduced to about a hundred and fifty. The following morning these men, who were principally Moplahs, went to work with the rest, but refused to eat throughout the day. At about 5 p. m., the Superintendent of the Jail, Colonel Beauchamp, succeeded to the barracks in which they were confined, to hear their complaints, and enforce their return to duty. A man named Yacoob acted as spokesman, and on again refusing, on behalf of his party, to accept the change of diet, he was ordered out to receive corporal punishment.

Cannanore Jail is built on the radiating principle, on a conical hill, at the summit of which is an octagonal tower, containing the Superintendent's office, and overlooking the whole of the buildings. Surrounding the tower is a broad open gravelled space, encired by a high wood palisade separating it from the convicts' barracks. These consist of eight blocks, radiating from the central tower, and each standing in its own compound. As the preparations for the ringleader's punishment progressed, considerable murmuring from the occupants of Nos. 1 and 7 blocks, who, with the other prisoners, were in their respective compounds previously to being locked up for the night. When about fifteen lashes had been administered, the prisoners belonging to No. 1 barracks rushed to the palisade, climbed it, and dropped into the central space. The warders, headed by Colonel Beauchamp, the Civil Surgeon, Dr. McAllum, the Jailer and Deputy Jailer, endeavoured to drive them back, but were overpowered, and compelled to retire into the tower. The mutineers were now joined by reinforcements from the other barracks, between three and four hundred forcing their way into the central space and using stones and such other missile as they could lay hands upon. Colonel Beauchamp was struck by a stone in the eye while endeavouring to drive back the rioters, and was seriously injured, it being doubtful whether the sight will be saved. The officials were gradually driven upstairs; and orders were then issued to the police to fire in self-defence. This was at first done in the air; but, producing no effect, the mob was fired into. One prisoner having been killed, and six wounded, the remainder fled precipitately to their barracks, and allowed themselves to be locked up. The next morning a detachment of troops arrived from the Cantonment, but, all being then quiet, was withdrawn. It is satisfactory to find that all who were shot took a prominent part in the affair. The ringleader, Yacoob, was shot in the wrist, and two others have undergone amputation. Col. Beauchamp, who is much hurt, has been obliged to go on the sick list, and has been temporarily relieved by Captain Bell, the Civil Surgeon, Dr. McAllum. It is unfortunate that this *emeute* should have taken place, as the prisoners in Cannanore Jail have hitherto been most contented and well disciplined. They have, however, now been taught a lesson which will not soon be forgotten.—*Madras Mail.*

THE BITER BIT.

THE following story comes to us from the Fair. Is it true? If so, it is good. Amongst the fun of the said Fair was a tub connected by mysterious wires with a galvanic battery; the tub was half full of water, and at the bottom glittered two or three rupees. You were invited to take the rupees out of the tub if you paid four annas you might, if you could, take the rupees out and put them in your pocket—they were yours. Several essayed, but came out of the tent with curious and anything but agreeable sensations in their arms, which effectually prevented the "Bee Yay." He had paid four annas int

has been, no doubt, some advance in education since Addison's time; but even now it is surely too much to expect that a prudent citizen can make much out of "a total *bouleversement* of the initial dispositions," "the whole *olla podrida* of military appliances," and of "a break of gauge that had been hustled into well-merited limbo." And yet these phrases are all found within twelve lines. When the Correspondent describes how "the jaggedness of a knife-likeridge was toned down by the wealth of foliage clinging to its edge," we ought not to be so much surprised, for there are hundreds of such descriptions in the novel-writers of the day. But a protest might fairly be raised when the dogs of a certain town are described as wandering limping about as if tired of their aimless flaccid lives. When we come to read of the aimless flaccid life of a limping dog that wanders, we may, to use Our Special Correspondent's own words, exclaim, "the keen edge of bewildered surprise has hardly begun to be blunted by consuetude."

We have this to be thankful for. Big though his words are, he might have used still bigger. A story is told of a leading Baptist minister who was engaged to preach a sermon in a country chapel. The congregation, he was informed, was a poor one, and so could not pay him more than a guinea and a half. At the end of the service the elders were congratulating him on his eloquence. "Do you call that an eloquent sermon?" he scornfully replied. "I should just like you to hear my three-guinea one." In like manner we could conceive the Correspondent of the *Daily News* exclaiming, "Do you call those big words? I should like you to see the bigness my words would reach if I were once appointed Correspondent to the *Daily Telegraph*." Whatever may be the result of the war, whether a scientific frontier is gained or not, the Queen's English, we fear, will have greatly the worst of it.

MR. STANHOPE AND MR. SETON-KARR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am a staunch Conservative, but I must ask you to do me that justice which for some unexplained reason my own party seem unable or disinclined to allow me.

I enclose you a copy of a letter which I addressed yesterday morning to the Hon. E. Stanhope, Under-Secretary for India, regarding certain passages of his speech in the House of the 9th, in which he made mention of my name in connection with the Umballa Durbar.

To that letter, which I despatched to him at midday yesterday, I have had as yet no reply.

A small portion of my letter has this day appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*, but as I speak in the interests of truth and justice, and as I never will admit that India, as far as I am concerned, shall be made a party question, I must ask you to do me the favour of publishing my letter in full.

I may add to what I have said therein that Lord Mayo, in the midst of the business of the Durbar, found time to make personal visits to the Sikh chiefs who were present at Umballa, and that in my capacity as Foreign Secretary, I acted as interpreter between the Viceroy and the chiefs. I could, if necessary, give convincing proofs that Lord Mayo was fully satisfied with my conduct of the negotiations, and my interpretation of his policy.—I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

WALTER SCOTT SETON-KARR,
Late Foreign Secretary to Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo.

67, Lowndes-square, Dec. 11.

67, Lowndes-square, Dec. 10.

SIR,—I have read with surprise your statement in the House last night, in which you have introduced my name with reference to two matters connected with the Umballa Durbar. If the report in the *Times* is accurate, you say that I, "having been confidentially employed, thought fit before any of these documents were given to the world, to give to the public my version of the transactions." You also go on to state that you have been told that "Mr. Seton-Karr was a gentleman who did not speak the languages principally used on the occasion, and that his evidence was not so powerful as that of other gentlemen concerned in the matter."

The first statement implies in effect that I, having been placed in a peculiarly confidential relation to the Government of India, have, in anticipation of due authority, and in violation of confidence, thought fit to make use of documents which had come into my possession by reason of such confidential employment. The very contrary is the case.

Though fully qualified to speak on the subject, though pressed to write by several friends, and though deeply interested in the whole of the Afghan Question, I have hitherto refrained from volunteering any statement to the public. On a recent occasion I was appealed to directly by Lord Lawrence, a statesman under whom I had the honour to serve while in India, as to the accuracy of the assertion that the Amir while at Umballa had expressed his willingness to receive English residents in his country; and I cannot think it any violation of confidence to give, in answer to such an appeal, what I emphatically repeat is a correct version of the story. To have refused an answer on such a matter would have been, in my opinion, an act of moral cowardice. My "version" does not rest on recollections alone, or on "pencilled notes" or partial extracts, such as I find in the Blue-book. It is based on: 1. Papers in the Blue-book. 2. Papers not in the Blue-book. 3. My own diary of current events, which I have kept for many years, and which I wrote down daily during the week of the Durbar. 4. Private correspondence written at the time, of a very full and confidential nature.

I repeat that I was distinctly empowered by Lord Mayo to ask the Amir whether he would consent to an English Resident, and his reply to me was that "though personally he might not object, it would do him harm in the eyes of his people;" and both he and his Minister used other arguments to the same effect. This was, by me, reported to Lord Mayo, in the presence of the late Lord Sandhurst, and the subject was at once dropped by the Viceroy's express desire.

This "version" is, I may remark, confirmed by the despatches of the late Lord Mayo, by Sir R. Pollock, Commissioner of Peshawur; by Mr. Thornton, the Secretary to the Government of the time; and by the late Syud Nur Mohammed, at the Conference in 1877. I may remark, too, that the minutes of four secret conferences which took place at Umballa after the Durbar are not published in extenso in the Blue-book. I was present, officially, at all four conferences, and I am the only official who was present at all the four.

With regard to the second point, viz., my knowledge or want of knowledge of the native languages, I do not care to inquire who your informant may be. I am not, like Mrs. Malaprop, offended at your attack on my parts of speech, or at any imputed derangement of epitaphs; but, as you have thought fit to base your opinion on a matter of public importance, on my alleged ignorance of the languages, it becomes necessary to state my qualifications for the post I held. I passed my examination in the college of Fort William in every vernacular language which it was open for civilians to pass in, gaining a gold medal and honours in two of the languages besides.*

I was under-Secretary in the Foreign Department for two years, under the late Marquis of Dalhousie, and, in that capacity translated every necessary document into Persian, including a notification to the chiefs and princes of India on the death of the Duke of Wellington, which is, no doubt, still in the records of the Foreign Office at Calcutta.

The letters in the "Blue-book" by lord Lawrence to the Amirs of Kabul, published at pages 43 and 83, were corrected from the rough draft in Persian, under my own supervision, and were sent forth on my responsibility: and with regard to the important letter of the Umballa Durbar, written by Lord Mayo and published at page 90 and 91, I beg to inform you that I am responsible for the selection of every phrase, and the turn of every sentence into Persian. The celebrated paragraph about "severe displeasure" was by me, *ex abundanti cautela*, referred to Sir R. Temple, Sir B. Ellis, and Captain Grey, who all signified their approval of the translation.

My conversations with the late Nur Mohammed were carried on in Urdu (Hindostani) without any interpreter, and I saw him and the Amir every day at conferences and in private, during the entire week. I have never made any pretension of speaking Persian fluently, though I can read and write it, and I have now been absent from India nine years, but I am perfectly ready at this moment to translate your speech or that of any other member of parliament of either House, if necessary, into simple, correct, and idiomatic Persian, such as would be perfectly intelligible to any one at Kandahar or Kabul.

I hold myself at liberty to publish this letter and also any answer you may think fit to make to it.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

WALTER SCOTT SETON-KARR.
Late Foreign Secretary to Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo.

To the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., Under-Secretary of State, India Office.

* Sanscrit (classical language), Persian, Urdu or Hindostani, Hindi, Bengali.

MR. NORMAN LOCKYER'S DISCOVERIES.

(Daily News, Dec. 13.)

In the paper read last night before the Royal Society and foreshadowed in some measure by a communication to M. Dumas, the eminent French chemist, our distinguished countryman, Mr. Norman Lockyer has advanced with due modesty and philosophic hesitation the opinion that many of the so-called elementary bodies are compounds. Metals hitherto considered as simple substances are, according to Mr. Lockyer's theory, susceptible of disintegration or dissociation of their component parts. In propounding this view, Mr. Lockyer has cautiously refrained from going beyond the result of a series of experiments involving vast labour. Four years ago he undertook the preparation of a map of the solar spectrum on a large scale, including a comparison of the Fraunhofer lines with those visible in the spectrum of the vapour of each of the metallic elements in the electric arc. In pursuing this work more than a hundred thousand observations have been made, and about two thousand photographs have been taken. In the course of his work Mr. Lockyer was led to compare other metallic vapours with those of the sun, and at other times to compare these with each other, with the result of being led to speculate on the presence of so-called impurities in the spectrum. It is almost needless to premise that the whole of the reasoning contained in the paper read last night at Burlington House rests upon observations with the spectroscope. This instrument, of which the practical value in the narrower sense of the term has been tested in the Bessemer steel works for discovering the moment when the incandescent mass is purged of carbon by a powerful blast, is identified to a great extent with Mr. Norman Lockyer, whose valuable work, performed by its aid, is well known to the scientific public. The possibility of supposed elementary substances being susceptible of division into others—possibly also compounds of others more simple, based entirely on the evidence of the spectroscope, is not, perhaps, conclusive to every mind, but yet not without a certain scientific value. It is well that this fact should be borne clearly in mind, as there is already talk of the "transmutation of metals," and so forth; and the possibility of discovering the one elementary substance, whatever that may be, has been hinted at. So far as Mr. Lockyer himself hazards speculation last night, it may perhaps be safe to follow him, but opportunity should at least not be taken to propound as his theories he has never advanced. To his discovery, if on rigid examination it should prove to be one, he was led by the constant presence, in the spectrum of certain metals, of so-called impurities. Six months of the present year have been devoted to summarising all these observations of metallic spectra compared with the Fraunhofer lines accumulated during the whole period of observation, and the reduction has shown Mr. Lockyer that "the hypothesis that identical lines in different spectra are due to impurities is not sufficient."

To many who have not followed the history of the spectroscope and observed how those working with it have gradually advanced from known facts close under their observation to the determination of the metallic substances present in the sun, the hypothesis rather hinted than fully advanced by Mr. Lockyer may appear of the vaguest and most shadowy kind. But this is the fate of discoveries which surprise mankind by overturning their well-established ideas on any subject. The refracting telescope met with but indifferent reception in the early days of its existence, and the locomotive provoked both horror and opposition. It is therefore possible that Mr. Lockyer's observations will hardly at first carry with them the weight they deserve. The assertion that a metal which chemists of approved eminence have attempted to decompose without success should be accepted as a compound on the ground that its vapour presents certain indications which appear to justify that hypothesis, is hardly likely to commend itself to general favour, and perhaps until it receives some corroboration from more positive experiment, may safely be left in the region of possibility rather than of ascertained fact. But it must not be forgotten that the law of discovery appears to be the decomposition of so-called elements, apparently widely diverse in their nature, into a few substances present in nearly all in varying proportions. It is not so very long since men were taught that the world was made up of four elements—earth, air, fire, and water—and not many centuries since it was argued that inasmuch as earth was the heaviest it must sink to the bottom, while the lighter elements floated or burned upon its surface. This argument proved unanswerable from the time of Cosmas Indicopleustes to that of Copernicus, while water remained one of the elements till Cavendish discovered its composition. It would therefore be highly unphilosophical to assume that we know all that can be known about metals, and that no further reclassification of the supposed elementary substances is possible, especially within twelve months of the liquefaction of hydrogen, a feat till then supposed impossible.

It may perhaps, without invalidating the skill of Mr. Lockyer as a scientific observer be insisted that the so-called "impurities" are really impurities after all, and that the impossibility of procuring really pure specimens of the materials experimented upon explains the phenomena which induced him to doubt their elementary character. This theory, however, is so far unsatisfactory that fails to explain the constant recurrence of certain appearances. It must be remembered, too, that the conclusions advanced are based upon the analogies furnished by those bodies which by common consent and beyond cavil and discussion are compound bodies, and that the objection that the effects recorded are due rather to putting the same mass into different kinds of vibration than to successive dissociations will hardly hold its ground. Very great care has been taken by the experimentalist to avoid all risk of his work being vitiated by real impurities by applying to eminent chemists for specimens of metals prepared with special care, such as the electrolytically deposited copper supplied by Dr. Hugo Muller, and the magnesium and aluminium by Messrs. Johnson and Matthay. So cautiously, indeed, has Mr Lockyer conducted his experiments, that whatever may prove the result of the remarkable paper read last night, much good solid work must remain. It may happen that the hypothesis that the elements themselves, or at all events some of them, are compound bodies may not stand the test of severe examination by methods other than spectroscopic, but should chemical analysis come to its support, it will bring about such a revolution in the world of science as has not occurred since the day of Priestley.

"TUSSORE," OR WILD SILK OF INDIA IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

(Economist.)

THE fact that the native silk tissues of India, with their gold and silver mixtures, exhibited in the great Exhibition of 1851, has had a wonderful effect upon the decorated textiles of England is now pretty generally acknowledged by those whose opinions are worth anything upon the subject. The high character of these fabrics, the wonderful texture, the perfect harmony of colour, were a revelation in 1851, and it has been a subject of great interest to inquire how the native weavers with their simple looms could produce such fabrics, and still more how they could with such certainty calculate upon the precision of effect desired being the result of certain combinations of dyed thread when wrought together. Attempts have been made over and over again to imitate, not to say imitate, these effects; but with all the appliances of modern chemistry as applied to silk dyeing, and the great variety of tint produced by these means, even when the original Indian pattern has been traced by thread the European-woven counterpart, although frequently very effective, never had the charm of the original Eastern work, and almost every attempt to produce analogous fabrics in which the pattern was itself European invariably failed in the element of colour. The secret of the dyed silks of India appeared to be impenetrable; but why no one could tell; for, after all, the secret appeared to be on the surface and so it really is.

The Commissioners for India brought together at the Paris Exhibition a very miscellaneous but very valuable and suggestive series of illustrations of native manufactures of a comparatively low and cheap character, examples of products common among the people of the various provinces of India; and amongst other illustrations was one of the native silk of India—the product of the Tasar, Tusseh, or Tussore worm, or wild silk: also examples of the eggs from which moths have been developed during the last summer, and finally cocoons, &c. In addition to the silk itself in its primitive state, examples of thrown silk, "tram" and "organzine," and also dyed examples, there were exhibited specimens of the native dyes from the plants used by the natives for the production of those colours and tints which have been puzzling all Europe for at least the last quarter of a century. In the tints of the dyed skeins, we see the elements of the harmony of the native woven manufactures of India, not produced by costly materials and elaborate processes, but by the vegetable dyes obtained from the common plants of the country and applied by the same simple ingenuity, which reaches its culminating point in the primitive loom of Cashmere. The fabrics shown were chiefly dyed and printed, the printing having been effected in a very suitable and characteristic series of designs by Messrs Wardle, of Leek, to whom the Commissioners confided the experimental illustrations.

The practical issue of all this will, it is hoped, lead to the introduction commercially of these native dye stuffs to the silk and other dyers of Europe. The French silk manufacturers are greatly excited at the prospect of obtaining such dyes, and regard the little exhibit in the India section with unusual interest. It has, however, still to be seen how far the colour and quality of European silks will come through the process of dyeing with those dye stuffs, and whether the coveted result will be one completely attained as in the soft tints of the wild silk, the product of the same country. Of course opinions differ on this point, but at present they are only foregone conclusions arising out of other conditions of material.

The silk is said to be found "from the north-west range of the Himalays south as far as Midnapore, in Bengal and through the north-east range to Assam, and northward to Chittagong, and probably further. It is found also in the residence of Bombay and Madras." It is also stated to be abundant in Bhagulpore, in Bengal, and in the eastern districts of Chattattisgarh the Chunda district of the Nagpore province, and the home district. It appears that this special kind of silk has not been much dyed, but the evidence of the examples in the exhibition proves that it is capable of taking colour in a very special manner as regards harmony to tint, and this fact has to be steadily borne in mind, as it may influence the whole result commercially. The "Tussore" raw silk has a very peculiar natural tint, which may be described as a greyish drab. This may have much to do with the peculiar subdued tint but wonderfully clear colour of the material when dyed, and the whole quality of the chromatic scale as dyed may depend for its harmony upon this peculiarity of the raw silk.

At all events the display of this "Tussah," or "Tussore," by the India Commission is well deserving of every attention by those interested in the silk trade of Europe, and we have thought it worth while to call special attention to this unpretending but, in its economic aspect, very important illustration of peculiarly native products of our Eastern possessions. The fact that it is grown on so extensive an area, as also that the worm will feed upon a considerable variety of plants are all elements in its future commercial success. As might be expected, the want of fineness and high quality has hitherto been largely owing to an imperfect and unskilful method of manipulation throughout, from the cocoon upwards: and there can be no doubt that with the introduction of proper machinery, and the instruction of the native growers, a corresponding improvement will be the result. This improvement is fairly illustrated as regards quality, fineness, and cleanness, in some of the specimens shown, and evidence is given that "Organzine" and "train" of good quality can be produced, and finally woven into a very considerable variety of fabrics in which it has until now been the custom to employ mulberry-grown silks only. There is another int resting and valuable feature in the economic value of this wild silk. The immense improvements made of late years in spinning machinery in England has rendered unwindable and waste silk available for a great variety of purposes, since an even thread is producable from cocoons which formerly were utterly useless. There is, therefore, every prospect that the cocoons of this feature will be much more readily available by the premature escape of the moth, can all be utilised and spun for a great variety of purposes.

Specimens of another kind of wild silk—three moths and six cocoons of Attacus Cynthia—were also exhibited. The silk is known in India as Eri, or Eria of Assam. The filament is very delicate, and the native spin it by hand, like cotton. The yarn is made into a coarse kind of white cloth of loose texture, but great durability; in fact, a lifetime is not sufficient to wear it out. The winding of this Eria silk is stated to have been recently accomplished, but the filament is very fine—1-3800th of an inch. We should think that a most important future is opening for the silk districts of India, alike in their wild varieties and in the mulberry-grown silks of Bengal which find their way into the European markets and by improved machinery have been so largely used of late years. Nor must the fact of the introduction of the native dye stuffs in connection with the native-grown silks be overlooked, although this appertains rather to the artistic side to the manufacture than of its merely commercial aspect.

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Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaun State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mohameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mohameh (do.)
Nilhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Ahmedabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Seypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Neilgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Arconum and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Punjab Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS,

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Thacker & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Carpentier Colombo.....Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Curnetjee Dossabhoy.
ubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.....Messrs. 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Pride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press; Treacher & Co., Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Gotacamund.....Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room
Secunderabad.....Curnetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
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25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

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THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size.

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WE pay great attention to this Department. It is managed by a first class European Cutter, and our customers may always rely on perfect satisfaction.

Our Stock is selected from the best known Woollen Manufacturers in England and Scotland, and it is replenished by regular shipments of New Goods. In style and quality it will be found equal to the best West-End houses in London, and the prices quoted will bear very favourable comparison with them.

A. AND L.'S SPECIALITIES.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Twist Tweed, strong and useful, not very stout. The suit of Double or Single breasted, Sac Coat and Trousers	25	0
India Tweed, made of beautifully soft wool, very light and comfortable. The suit as above	30	0
Blue Serge, indigo-dyed in the Yarn, perfectly fast in colour, durable and wearable in all seasons. The suit as above	30	0
Best Angolas, first class quality, new patterns, thoroughly shrunk, and strongly recommended for general wear	35	0
	40	0
	35	0
Warm Suits, made from stout Angola or Bannoo Cheviots, suitable for the hills or a sea journey	40	0
	45	0
	52	0

FROCK COATS.

For Special Wear, "Garden Parties," &c.	40	0
The best Black and Blue diagonal and fancy Mats, West of England manufacture, made and finished in first class style	45	0
	50	0
The finest Black or Blue Venetian or Broadcloth, finished and as above	45	0
	55	0

CRICKETING OR GYMKHANA SUITS.

Best white wool, thoroughly shrunk, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trousers	30	0
Shirt of thinner texture, collar attached	9	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Are cut on the improved principles, to fit the figure, and ensure comfort and support.

The Best Chipping Norton Whip Cords in plain Drab and Fawn colours, very tough and agreeable wear, per pair	24	0
The Best Bedford Cord, recommended for very hard wear, several shades of color, in different sized cords	26	0
White Cotton Cords, a good washing material for Trousers only	14	6
Gaiters, made from any of the above	6	0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Our Cholera Belts are cut on the same system as the best Riding Belts; they give support to those leading an active life and prevent a sudden chill. They are far superior to and less bulky than the old cummerbund and are made of a double substance of Flannel	3	8

COMFORTABLE FITTING TROUSERS.

All our trousers are scientifically cut, and made up in the strongest and most approved style, a perfect fit is always guaranteed, Light India Tweed or Serge per pair	12	0
Superfine Cloth in a variety of pattern and colour, specially selected for Indian wear, strongly recommended	16	0
The very best Angola, in light and pretty patterns, the correct thing for occasional and special wear per pair	18	0

MORNING OR VISITING COAT.

A most useful garment, one that can be worn on all special occasions.	36	0
The Best Black and Blue Diagonals, and Fancy Mats, of best cut, make and finish	40	0
	45	0
Vests to match single breasted	40	0
The Finest Black or Blue Venetian, or Broad cloth, Morning Coats	45	0
	50	0
Vests to match single breasted	14	0
Black French Merino, very thin and cool	25	0
Vests to match	7	0
Sac Coats, Double or Single Breasted; a very comfortable and useful garment made from any of the above Mats and Diagonals	26	0

DRESS SUITS.

Best Super